

一本将改变无数人视点的英语读物

C H I N A I N F O R E I G N E R ' S E Y E S

老外看中国

美 欧 最 新 英 语 新 闻 阅 读 教 程

CHINA IN FOREIGNER'S EYES

王银泉 曹新宇 编著



东南大学出版社
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老外看中国

——美欧最新英语新闻阅读教程

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内 容 提 要

随着中国经济实力的不断增强以及中国国际地位的日益提升,外国对中国的关注越来越多,兴趣也越来越大。对于发生在我们身边的事、周围的事,外面的新闻眼是怎么看待的?他们又有哪些客观意见和中肯批评值得我们借鉴与反思?另一方面,语言教学材料的真实性在外语教学实践过程和外语能力培养中具有不容忽视的重要性,这一点已成为许多专家学者的共识。以报刊英语为代表的新闻英语因其材料的真实性和题材的广泛性足以学习者提供很好的语言和社会文化环境训练。基于上述原因,我们组织编写了《老外看中国——美欧最新英语新闻阅读教程》。全书精选了来自美国、英国、德国、加拿大、法国等国家的主流报刊、广播电台和通讯社近年来发表的关于中国问题的新闻报道。这些文章均为美国的《今日美国报》、《华盛顿邮报》、《纽约时报》,英国的《泰晤士报》、《卫报》,德国的《明镜周刊》以及路透社、美联社和法新社等媒体和通讯社的新闻报道,从老外的角度来看中国社会生活的方方面面,包括经济、社会和文化的发展与进步以及日常生活中的种种趣闻轶事,既涉及政治经济等宏观层面,也关注到社会生活中的细枝末节,可谓包罗万象。选材强调以软新闻为主,关注文章的可读性,保留一切客观中肯的评价与批评,回避任何出于偏见和敌意的损毁性言论。给广大读者提供既充满趣味的好看文章,又令人回味与反省。

本书可用作高校英语专业高年级阅读课程教材,也可用作其他各类专业本科生以及研究生的选修课或课外泛读教材。同时,对于对“老外如何看待中国”这一话题有兴趣的广大英语学习者来说,这正是一本不可多得的读物。

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编写说明

随着改革开放的不断深入以及全球化时代的到来,中国正在日益融入国际大家庭之中。与此同时,随着中国经济实力的不断增强以及中国国际地位的日益提升,外国对中国的关注越来越多,兴趣也越来越大。对于发生在我们身边的事,周围的事,外面的新闻眼是怎么看待的?他们又有哪些客观意见和中肯批评值得我们借鉴与反思?在过去的半个多世纪中,新华通讯社下属的《参考消息》之所以长期受到读者的青睐,是因为它是国内唯一的直接翻译来自国外的新闻报道的中文报纸,许多客观公正的批评意见“照单收录”。近年来,我国不少主流媒体,包括人民日报社下属的《环球时报》,中国青年报社的《青年参考》,中国国际广播电台的《世界新闻报》以及一些地方报纸和杂志纷纷开设“老外看中国”或类似名称的栏目,直接翻译来自国外媒体关于中国问题的新闻报道,强调原汁原味,不做任何编译改动,客观公正的批评也全盘接收。香港凤凰卫视的网站则辟有专门的“老外看中国”的专区,把发表于各种媒体的老外对中国充满谜一般关注的所见所闻一网打尽。近些年来所谓的“第三只眼看中国”,“第四只眼看中国”以及“牛眼看中国”等别具匠心的论述都强烈地体现了国人能够更加客观公正地看待自身的优劣性,同时也更加积极地关心外面的世界是如何看待我们的得失成败的。

在另一方面,许多年来,我国绝大多数的英语学习者的英语学习之所以不成功,就是因为他们所阅读的材料缺乏真实性,与他们身边的现实毫无关系,因而学来索然无味。语言教学材料的真实性在外语教学实践过程和外语能力培养中具有不容忽视的重要性,这一点已成为许多专家学者的共识。过去的英语教材中很少有应用性文字材料,课堂教学中也很少涉及。由于教学中一味追求学术性和文学性,我们的语言教学脱离应用,远离学生的生活经验,不利于学生对语言交际的真实体验。在英语教学中,我们可以发现,当教师提供给学生的语言材料是现实生活中常用的语言表达,学生学起来便兴趣盎然,学习效果很好。反之,学生的学习兴趣大减,教学效果差。如果教材以英美实际生活为背景,引进或使用接近英美语文课本的教材进行教学,则足以培养我们学生的语言能力。以报刊英语为代表的新闻英语因其材料的真实性和题材的广泛性足以为学习者提供很好的语言和社会文化环境训练。

基于上述原因,我们组织编写了《老外看中国——美欧最新英语新闻阅读教程》这么一本堪称是国内首创的英语阅读教程。全书精选了来自美国、英国、德国、加拿大、法国等国家的主流报刊、广播电台和通讯社近年来发表的关于中国问题的新闻报道。这些文章均为美国的《今日美国报》、《华盛顿邮报》、《纽约时报》,英国的《泰晤士报》、《卫报》,德国的《明镜周刊》以及路透社、美联社和法新社等媒体和通讯社的新闻报道,从老外的角度来看待中国社会生活的方方面面,包括经济、社会和文化的发展与进步以及日常生活中的种种趣闻

轶事,比如说中国农村青壮年外出打工之后农村留守老人与儿童的问题,中国人为何那么喜欢吃大闸蟹,“第一人造美女”郝璐璐为何会引发中国集体整容热,中国新娘结婚为何青睐西式婚纱,洋快餐为何在中国发展迅速等等。既涉及政治经济等宏观层面,也关注到社会生活中的细枝末节,可谓包罗万象。选材强调以软新闻为主,关注文章的可读性,保留一切客观中肯的评价与批评,回避任何出于偏见和敌意的损毁性言论。我们的设想是给广大读者提供既充满趣味的好看文章,又不乏回味与反省的深刻含义。

值得一提的是,这些报道关注的虽然就是发生在我们身边的非常熟悉的事情,但却是用那些与我们的观念有着很大不同的“老外”的眼光来看待的,因此文章读来令人耳目一新。此外,当前国内媒体开设的“老外看中国”栏目提供的都是国外媒体报道的中文译文,而与此不同的是,本书强调的是原汁原味,所选材料全部依托真实材料,直接把欧美英语新闻报道原文这盘大菜端到读者的面前,让读者身临其境地品尝新鲜的洋味,以便为广大的英语爱好者以及大学生学习英语提供一个生动活泼的、不可多得的良好平台,同时也为探索如何促进我国大学英语教学提供积极参考与借鉴。全书图文并茂,赏心悦目,强调趣味性、可读性、实用性和学术性的有机结合。由于本书为同类图书在国内的首创,其价值不言而喻。

本书可用作高校英语专业高年级阅读课程教材,也可用作其他各类专业本科生以及研究生的选修课或课外泛读教材。同时,对于“老外如何看待中国”这一话题充满浓厚兴趣的广大英语学习者来说,这正是一本不可多得的读物。

本书按照专题编排,分为12个单元和32篇课文,每个单元中都包含有2~4篇课文,每篇课文由中文导读、英语新闻报道以及背景知识和难点解释、新闻图片等几大板块组成。为了方便读者阅读,我们尝试了使用批注方式对词语进行解释,希望能够得到读者的肯定。在编辑体例上,批注解释的词语用彩色标出,而疑难点和知识点则用斜体标注。由于时间仓促,注解的选择以及内容解释可能存在疏漏和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

全书由王银泉构思、策划、选材、统筹、全面校对修订和定稿。参加前期编写的人员有曹新宇、李克时、任方、邵艳、沈玉柱、王彬、王菊芳、王薇、汪雯、闫璞(以姓氏拼音为序,同音则以笔画为准)。我们还有幸邀请到了北京外国语大学高级翻译学院口译硕士研究生王敏和南京农业大学生命科学学院硕士研究生陈婧的加盟。曹新宇、任方、王薇和闫璞(以姓氏拼音为序)参加了后期3次校对和最终统稿。他们在编写工作中付出了许多,在此表示衷心的感谢。书中所有图片均下载于相关网站,在此一并致谢。

作 者

2007年3月31日于南京紫金山麓

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19 世纪初,魏源以《海国图志》成为“中国开眼看世界之第一人”。20 世纪初,六大臣出洋,古老而神秘的东方大国开始用好奇而惺忪的睡眠张望着时代的变革。20 世纪中期,一代伟人站在天安门城楼上宣告“中国人民站起来了”,世界将目光转向中国。第一枚奥运金牌的诞生、第一支卫星火箭的发射、第一场“对外开放”的创新改革,让世界一次又一次注视中国。港澳回归、加入世贸、载人飞船升空、奥运在即,中国已牢牢吸引了世界的目光。如果说 19 世纪初和 20 世纪初是“中国看世界”,那么 21 世纪初则是“世界看中国”。

Lesson 1

Full Text of the Chinese Prime Minister's Interview

中国国务院总理温家宝答欧洲记者问

Times Online September 05, 2006

Translation of the interview given by the Chinese

Premier Wen Jiabao

[导读] 2006年9月9日至9月16日,中国国务院总理温家宝访问了芬兰、英国、德国和塔吉克斯坦,并出席了在芬兰赫尔辛基举行的第九次中欧领导人会晤、第六届亚欧首脑会议和在杜尚别举行的上海合作组织成员国总理第五次会议。从芬兰湾到泰晤士河畔,再从易北河到吉萨尔谷地,在不到8天的时间里,温家宝飞行1.8万多公里,访问4个国家,出席3个国际会议,参加了近80场双边和多边活动。温家宝总理在访问和与会期间广泛接触各国领导人和政界、工商、学术、新闻等各界人士,阐述中国的和平发展和建设和谐世界的理念,积极推进中国与相关国家的双边关系以及中亚区域和亚欧跨区域务实合作,与各国领导人一道,全面规划中国与相关国家关系及亚欧会议和上海合作组织的未来发展,就国际形势和地区热点问题与各方深入交换意见,取得了丰硕成果。



2006年9月12日,正在欧洲访问的中国国务院总理温家宝在芬兰首都赫尔辛基举行的中欧工商峰会上发表重要讲话

温家宝总理此行是在中欧关系总体发展良好,双方都有深化战略伙伴关系的积极愿望的大背景下进行的。中欧目前的经贸合作进展尤为突出,2005年中欧贸易额达2173亿美元,欧洲在华投资超过500亿美元。以汉堡集装箱码头为例,该码头年货物吞吐量是800万箱,其中四分之一是来往于中国。同时,中国的快速发展也使欧洲忧心忡忡,对中国今后是否影响或威胁欧洲利益不无疑虑。在这样的背景下,温总理的欧洲之行正当其时,进一步推动了中欧战略性伙伴关系的发展,并再一次申明了中国方的立场,在很大程度上打消了欧洲对于中国崛起的一些疑虑。

在访问欧洲前夕,温家宝总理于2006年9月5日在中南海紫光阁接受了芬兰《赫尔辛

基新闻报》，英国路透社、《泰晤士报》，德国德新社、《法兰克福汇报》5家媒体的联合采访，就中国政治、经济、社会发展情况、中欧关系及当前重大国际和地区问题回答了记者提问，为随后的访问奠定了良好的基础。针对欧方在中国的发展道路、中欧贸易不平衡、知识产权保护、能源安全和民主人权等问题上对中国的疑虑，温总理坦诚相见，指出中国是一个负责任的国家，贯彻科学发展观，注重可持续发展，实施互利共赢的开放战略，立足国内解决能源问题，高度重视保护知识产权，愿与欧盟通过平等对话和协商妥善解决分歧，强调欧洲应正确看待中国的发展，抓住机遇推动对华关系的发展，包括扩大对华高技术出口。温总理的阐述入情入理，令人信服，并且在欧亚四国之行程期间又进一步进行了阐述和重申。以下就是温家宝总理回答记者提问全文的英语译文。

Wen Jiabao: “*The path of fallen petals I have not swept until today, when I open my thatched door, just for you.*”^① I have quoted these lines from a Chinese poem welcome, and I am pleased to give you this interview.

① 当作，用作。

I will soon leave for Europe to attend the ASEM [Asia-Europe] meeting^②, the China-EU summit^③ and visit Finland, the United Kingdom and Germany. This will be my third visit to Europe as Chinese Premier. China-EU relations now enjoy good of growth.

② (发展)势头。

This summit will focus on the early conclusion of a New China-EU Framework Agreement^④ on the basis of enhancing the between China and the EU.

③ 全面战略性伙伴关系。

This Framework Agreement aims to deepen, as a matter of strategy, China-EU co-operation in the political, economic, science and technology, cultural and educational areas and grow the to ensure this co-operative relationship will not be affected by any particular issue or any change in the leadership.

④ 双边关系。

Finland is a country of innovation.

⑤ 以……著称。

During my visit, China and Finland will sign co-operation agreements on economic, science and technology, educational and cultural exchanges.

China and the UK maintain close co-ordination and co-operation on major international issues, and the two countries will sign co-operation agreements on climate change and energy security.

China and Germany have strong trade ties and the two countries will sign a series of agreements including co-operation in the petrochemical sector and environmental protection.

I am confident that my visit to Europe will take co-operation between China and the EU, and particularly between China and the three countries, to a higher level.

① 即将到来的。

ASEM provides an important platform for countries in Asia and Europe to broaden mutual understanding and strengthen co-operation. Countries in both Asia and Europe are now in a crucial stage of development, and it is important that we make full use of this platform to boost our co-operation.

At the meeting, I will put forward a number of policy proposals for advancing Asia-Europe political, economic and security co-operation. And I will announce, the Chinese Government, that China will host the 7th ASEM summit.

② 代表。

Now I am happy to answer your questions.

1. My question is on China's relations with Iran and the

③ 朝鲜民主主义人民共和国。

Will China oppose those countries even if they fail to accept demands? And also, will China use its economic ties to

④ 对……实施制裁。

⑤ 联合国安理会。

persuade the DPRK to return to the *six-party talks*⁵?

Wen Jiabao: The Chinese Government consistently calls for making the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiation and maintaining peace and stability on the peninsula. This is also

and what the international community hopes to see. We hope all parties will work towards this objective. *Given the sensitivity of the situation on the Korean peninsula, all the parties concerned should be cool-headed and exercise restraint, refrain refrain from making statements or taking moves that will escalate tension, and work to create conditions for resuming the six-party talks at an early date*⁶.

To peacefully resolve the Iranian nuclear issue is global peace and stability and easing tension in the Middle East. It is the best choice that meets the interest of all the parties concerned. Iran has responded to the *package proposal*⁷, and the IAEA [*International Atomic Energy Agency*]⁸ has also made its report. We hope the parties concerned will be patient, show flexibility and work for the early resumption of negotiations. We also hope Iran will heed the concerns of the and take constructive steps.

Resolving the two nuclear issues requires committed diplomatic efforts. Our goal is to bring about the eventual peaceful resolution of these issues. But imposing sanctions will not necessarily, and may even prove. The parties involved should

① 无核化。

② 有关各方的共识。

③ 有利于。

④ 国际社会。

⑤ get there: (但)使达到目的,使获得成功。

⑥ 适得其反。

⑦ 在制裁问题上要十分谨慎。

The EU is active about reaching a peaceful settlement of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and is playing a key role in working for a peaceful solution to the Iranian nuclear issue. China will maintain close consultation and co-ordination with the EU and _____ for the peaceful settlement of the two nuclear issues.

① 解决。

② 其他有关各方。

2. Premier Wen, the second question is on the economy. The Chinese economy is extremely strong, but some economists worry about _____ in the future. Can you guarantee there will be a *soft landing*⁹ of the Chinese economy and that you will keep your promise that there would be no surprise on the currency?

③ (因困难和问题) 引发的扰乱。

Wen Jiabao: China's economy has been growing at an average annual rate of over 9 per cent during the past three decades. In the last three years, its annual growth rate has exceeded 10 per cent. Many people are asking whether China can maintain sustained and long-term development. My answer is _____. The key is we have pursued the right domestic and foreign policy and we are well-prepared to respond to new developments. This is because there are a number of favorable factors for sustaining China's economic development. First, the reform and opening-up programme launched by China has created the material and technological basis to sustain its economic development. Secondly, China has the world's largest population and growing market demand. To _____ is a basic policy guiding China's economic development. Thirdly, China has an abundant supply of workforce whose quality is steadily

④ 肯定的。

⑤ 扩大内需。

improving. It has vast land and fairly rich natural resources and a high domestic savings rate. Fourthly, as China's

deepens, the standing in the way of economic development will be removed. China will still face constraints in energy, resources and environmental terms. But guided by *a scientific outlook on development*¹⁰, we are accelerating

and changing the pattern of economic growth to

. And this will put China on a path of *achieving people-oriented, comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development*¹¹. So we are in a position to ensure continued and fairly fast growth of China's economy for a considerable period of time to come, and we have full confidence in our ability to do so.

China's has increased considerably in recent years. *This is attributed to many factors, especially the "twin surplus" in both the current and capital accounts in international payment*¹². Increase in foreign exchange reserve has improved China's as well as its international payment capability and its ability to

. It is true that the rapid and continued increase in China's foreign exchange reserve has caused the excessive build-up of foreign exchange reserves in the central bank and oversupply of basic currency. In view of this, we have the appropriate use of foreign exchange.

In recent years, we have expanded the use of

① 改革开放。

② 体制障碍。

③ 经济结构调整。

④ 建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会。

⑤ 外汇储备。

⑥ 综合国力。

⑦ 抗风险。

⑧ 给予应有的考虑。

foreign exchange reserve by increasing import of products and advanced technology that China needs, using part of the foreign exchange reserve to support monetary reform and enterprise reform, reorganization and restructuring, relaxing restriction on the use of foreign exchange by Chinese enterprises and citizens and increasing assets purchase.

In July last year, we reformed the and properly adjusted its exchange rate. Over the past year and more since then, the

has been improved and the development of foreign exchange market has quickened.

The renminbi exchange rate has seen both rise and drop, Overall, the value of renminbi has appreciated by a small margin. You may have noted that renminbi has risen by close to 4 per cent against the dollar. We will continue to deepen the reform of the renminbi exchange rate-setting mechanism. This means that the floating of renminbi exchange rate will be mainly determined by market supply and demand, and the will be gradually expanded. So there will be no more "surprise" adjustments in renminbi exchange rate.

3. What book do you most like to read before you go to sleep at night, and when you put the book down which of China's problems most often keeps you awake?

Wen Jiabao: You are actually asking about my reading and thinking. Let me quote you some lines from the poems of famous , both Chinese and foreign. They will tell you something

① 积极地,主动地。

② 人民币汇率形成机制。

③ 有管理的浮动汇率体系。

④ 浮动弹性逐步扩大。

⑤ 汇率浮动弹性。

⑥ 文学家。

about me, what is on my mind, and what I read. They are as follows: *"While I have little possession , I care deeply about my people across the land. Having devoured ten thousand books and drawing inspiration from ancient thinkers, I have the whole world in my mind."*¹³

① 在手边。

*"To conscience for Heaven and Earth, to secure life and fortune for the people, to continue lost teachings for past and to establish peace for all future generations."*¹⁴

② 命令,判定。

③ 贤哲,圣人。

*"Long did I sigh to hold back tears, saddened I am by the grief of my people."*¹⁵

*"Lying in bed in my official residence, I heard the of bamboo outside, and it just sounded like the moaning of the needy"*¹⁶; *"There are two things that fill my mind with ever increasing admiration and awe: the starry sky above me and the moral law within me."*¹⁷

④ (树叶等)沙沙作响的声音。

*"You ask why my eyes are always filled with tears. It is because I love my land dearly."*¹⁸

4. In May you promised Angela Merkel, the German Chancellor, that China will better protect intellectual property, and Merkel intends to make the issue a priority in dealings with China during

Is China's failure to act decisively against piracy damaging its international credibility? Could this damage Sino-German relations and could this overshadow other issues you will discuss with Britain and Finland? What steps will you take to ensure that the world can be confident in China's promises on

⑤ 德国担任欧盟轮值主席国期间,即2007年上半年。

after so many years with little

⑥ 知识产权。

change?

Wen Jiabao: Frankly, it is only in recent years that we have given the protection of intellectual property rights as a matter of strategic policy. This has something to do with the level of development China has achieved, and China should be given some more time. But what I wish to stress is that no one should fail to see the Chinese Government's commitment to protecting IPR and the steps it has taken.

First, the IPR protection strategy is being pursued with the same importance given to the national innovation strategy.

Second, a national leading group for IPR protection has been set up to provide overall leadership and co-ordination over IPR protection efforts in China.

Third, we have adopted and revised a number of laws and regulations on IPR protection. Of them, the most important three laws are:

First, the Patent Law. We will continue to improve the relevant laws and regulations and

strengthen

Fourth, law enforcement is being strengthened. Both administrative and judicial protections are provided, which complement each other. We have launched special national operations against IPR-infringement activities, and 50 centres have been set up across China for handling IPR-violation complaints to step up the fight against IPR-infringement.

Fifth, we are working to raise public awareness of the importance of IPR protection to encourage

① 优先考虑,重视。

② 承诺,诺言。

③ 行使,运用(权力等)。

④ 《专利法》、《版权法》和《商标法》。

⑤ 降低侵犯知识产权法律惩处的门槛。

⑥ 侵犯版权和盗版。